

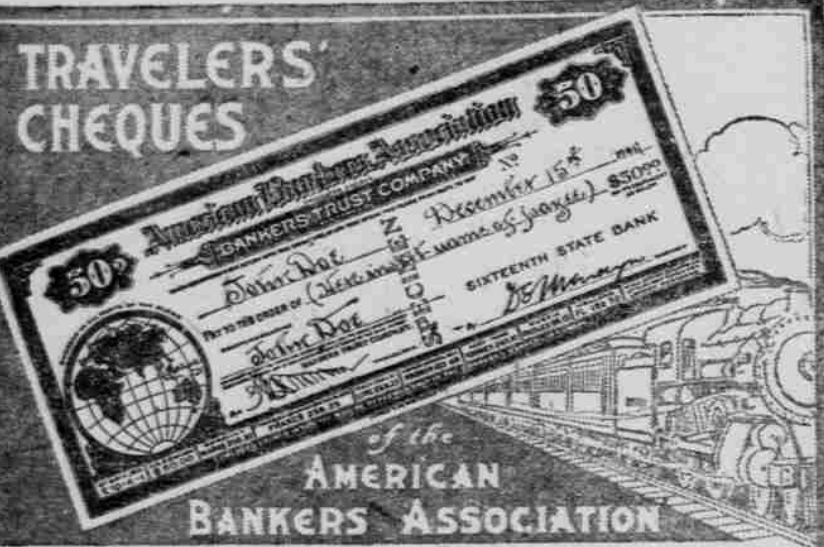
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RENE BACHE'S BUDGET.

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOME

NEW CONTRIBUTIONS THE "FLUID" IS MAKING
TO HUMAN COMFORT.

We Are Only Beginning to Live the Electric Life, But
Fresh Marvels Are Soon to Arrive—How and Why
the Farm Folks Will Enjoy the Best of Its Advantages—Cheap Electricity For Use
in Rural Districts.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—People in this country are beginning to live what might be called the "electric life"—a life for, with and by electricity, farmers, hardly less than city folks, are enjoying its manifold advantages.

On some of the irrigated areas recently developed by the government reclamation service—for example, in the Salt River Valley (Utah) where the huge Roosevelt dam is located—electricity is being supplied from water power, for the farmers use it at a cost so small that it is cheaper than gas or oil for illuminating purposes, as well as for cooking.

Along the electric railroads which gridiron parts of the country (as in Ohio and some sections of Pennsylvania), the farmhouses and even barns are lighted by incandescent lamps, the requisite current being supplied by "side wires" from the trolleys.

But the farmer in these days is learning to make his own electricity, by the help of the small internal-combustion engine and the storage battery for stationary service, both of which have been greatly improved and simplified within the last few years. Such apparatus is extremely simple, and economical in fuel consumption, so that the operating cost is very low.

Provided with cheap electricity, the farmer's wife will be able to dispense with the cumbersome and worrisome culinary outfit she has hitherto employed, and for it will substitute a "table range" with switch control. Such an electric range complete, with oven, broiler, chafing dish, double boiler, kettle, and all other necessary appurtenances, costs about \$100. No more fuel to handle; no more ashes to be carried out; no more of the dirt and grease from these processes; and last, but not least, no hot kitchen to make discomfort for the housewife. Think of the blessing of it.

While the advantages of cooking by electricity have been fully recognized for a long time past, the cost of the requisite current up to now has been so high as to be prohibitive, except for wealthy people. That no way, and culinary method compares with it everywhere. Expense is the only obstacle to its universal adoption. But, oddly enough, it is the farmers, and not the city people, who are first obtaining the advantage of really cheap electricity, through means which the government, on various irrigation projects, in Utah and elsewhere, is placing at their disposal.

Water power, for the farmers at all events, represents an immediate solution of the problem. Such power is obtainable in almost any neighborhood by damming a nearby creek—the plant (once established) at no great original expense) being made to supply a group of uses, on a cooperative plan, at a cost per kilowatt hour that is almost nil. Unquestionably, within a few years from the present time, small streams all over the United States will be turned to account in this way, and it will be the exceptional farmhouse that is not heated and illuminated by electricity.

The most important use the up-to-date farmer has for electricity, however, is to operate labor-saving machinery. The feed grinder, the root cutter, the fodder cutter, the fanning mill, the grindstone, the circular saw, the corn sheller, the horse clipper—all can be driven from one countershaft, which in turn is belt driven by a three horse power motor. This is plenty of power, because no two of the larger machines are likely to be needed at the same time. Such a mechanical equipment is practically automatic, and requires no skilled attention.

Many Practical Uses. Meanwhile, when it comes to practical uses for electricity, the housewife is able to find a good many of them herself, whether she lives in the country or in the city. In the morning, when she gets up, she "turns on" the electric range, which is so controlled by a switch that it may be set for half a dozen different intensities of heat. Obviously, it is not possible to govern a coal range in any such way as that. Thus it is possible to determine the temperature of the oven with absolute exactness.

An electric motor in the kitchen beats the grinders, chops meat or vegetables, beats eggs, or even freezes ice cream. But for breakfast, of course, the all important thing is coffee, and this is furnished in double quick time by an electrically heated "percolator."

It is entirely possible, and even convenient, to cook the breakfast on the table, if electricity is available. The mistress of the family may boil the eggs and cook the cereal while the coffee is in process of preparation. If tea is to be served, the kettle is placed on a little stand connected with a wire that passes out of sight beneath the table, but which furnishes a current that is the equivalent of a hot fuel. A chafing dish is attachable at a moment's notice to the same or another wire, and the chipped begins to frizzle with appetizing promptitude. Even the toast is kept warm in an electric toast rack.

Housework by Electricity.

Meanwhile, in preparation for the morning meal, the master of the house has made his toilet with the help of an electric shaving mug—a simple contrivance, attachable at a moment's notice to a wire, which renders it unnecessary that he shall ever shave with cold water. His wife, when her morning duties have begun, attacks the cleaning problem with an electric sweeper, which is a great improvement on the ordinary article. If she has sewing to do, her machine works itself, by the aid of a motor, so that the task is vastly less laborious. Supposing that there is bread to be made, no little trouble is saved by the electric dough mixer; and, to reduce the toll of the early part of the week, there is an electric washing machine and an electric wringer in the household laundry.

In some city houses today all of the laundry work is done by electricity. This, while particularly desirable for avoiding dirt and heat discomfort, is too expensive a luxury as yet for people of ordinary means. But it will arrive, in the meantime any housewife who has electricity in her home may enjoy latrifying cost the use of electric flatirons. Such an iron, simply attached to an ordinary light wire, never becomes overheated or too cool, its temperature being always the same. It can be used continuously, and no precious minutes are lost in changing and reheating. Furthermore, it is always clean and bright, and does not require wiping to prevent the soiling of the delicate fabric.

Electric elevators are no longer a novelty—though, of course, they are only for the rich. In their way they are really wonderful, literally running themselves, and only requiring the push of a button to call them to any floor or to bring them to a stop. Thus an elevator may be operated by a child without difficulty or danger. When the white house at Washington was rebuilt, none years ago, its electric elevator was supplied in her new electrically actuated dumbwaiter in the pantry, and by an electric plate warmer—the latter capable of heating 3600 plates in five minutes.

But even the farmer's wife may now have an electric incubator to hatch her chickens, the temperature being controlled and kept at exactly the right point by an automatic contrivance. She may have an electric parlor stove. She may have a special electric device, for heating the baby's milk at sight with the aid of a special electric device. And, if her hair requires such attention, she may use electric curling tongs, which are quickly attachable to a wire, and, which, being at a constant temperature, may be guaranteed not to singe. Finally, when she goes to bed, if the weather is cold, she may put between the sheets a pad of soft fabric, containing a concealed network of wires, which, when a current is turned on, will, by the help of an adjusted switch, make the temperature of the conjugal couch as high as may be desired.

Electricity has already revolutionized the farm life in many other ways. Three-quarters of a million telephones are today installed in farmhouses in this country. Mostly they represent neighborhood systems, which are usually joined with other neighborhood lines, and with the network of the nearby village. It is easy to realize what a blessing is conferred by such opportunities of communication. The farmer's wife and children are no longer in dread when they happen to be away; for the tramp is wary who he knows that a telephone is at hand to summon help.

Rural Telephones a Necessity. The rural telephone affords opportunity for gossip with neighbors on dreary winter nights, when the roads are impassable. If sickness occurs, a doctor may be readily summoned; and, in case of necessity, he can give emergency directions over the phone. There is prompt aid to be had if fire breaks out.

Meanwhile the farmer, through the telephone, keeps in touch with the market, being thus enabled to sell his produce when prices are highest. He does not take the trouble to load his wagon until he knows that the opportunity to sell is favorable. In some instances the village grocer or butcher pays the monthly rent of a telephone for a store customer who spends \$25 a month, back through augmented business and a reduction in his staff of order men. Also, it is a help to the farmer.

Telephones in the rural districts are mostly put up by farmer's associations, the subscribers often cutting and planting the poles and stringing the wires, only to put in the boxes and establish the "central." In the middle west—particularly in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois—the country over great areas is covered with a network of telephone wires which reach farmhouses at points far distant from railroads and inaccessible by telegraph. Usually the rental is about \$4 a year, and is never more than \$1 a month. The plants are first class, and some of them have as many as 1000 subscribers.

In the territory embraced by some of the larger systems letters marked "central" are taken from the envelopes and read aloud over the wires to the dressers. It is likely that before long special delivery telephone stamps will be issued, which, when stuck upon a letter, will serve as an order to the postmaster to open the missive and transmit the contents over the phone. Already on some systems, at a certain hour of the day, all circuits are thrown open, and "central" reads to all subscribers the most important items from the latest editions of the newspapers, including market reports and weather predictions—the latter being of great and obvious importance to farmers.

RENE BACHE.



Men Do You Want to be Cured

Consult Master Specialists

To those who begin treatment within the next few days, our fee will be less than half of the amount charged by other specialists. The following are the diseases of which we have cured so many men. Perhaps more than any other specialists, our cures are permanent and as a rule without detention from business.

Variocoele and Hydrocele

Variocoele and the complications with the nervous system is perhaps the most commonly treated of all diseases peculiar to men, and from the number of men who are not successfully treated for it, it appears to be less understood. We base our conclusions from the fact that the majority of specialists attempt to remove the trouble by internal treatments and local applications of medicines, which in itself shows that they are ignorant of how to cure variocoele. If you are seeking a cure for variocoele or hydrocele, you want to treat with specialists who will not drug you forever, but will cause the enlargement to disappear so that not a sign will be left, you had better let us show you what we have done in treating variocoele; besides, we will tell you in the beginning how we will cure you, and you will know from what we tell you how simple a matter it will be and easy for us to do. There will be no weeks or months of waiting, but one visit and one treatment will do the work.

Nervous and "Run-Down" Men

A weak and debilitated nervous system is the underlying cause of physical ailments, and the inability of that throng of men who have through dissipation and excesses deprived themselves of the pleasures and satisfaction of health, is due to the lack of nerve power. There is no excuse for the multitude of men to continue to suffer this nervous "run-down" condition. It was never intended that man at any time should be lacking in the essential elements that constitute a robust man, nor would any man ever suffer from ill health if the nervous system did not become weak and shattered. It has been our most serious and devoted study in the practice of our specialty as to how to accomplish the most for nervous and "self wrecked" men. Since the nervous system controls the action of all organs, and is the motor from which all power of the body is derived it is evident that the proper and only successful way to bring back strength and perfect health is to treat the nervous system. We revive the vim of health by a system that recharges the nerve force and builds up the entire system.

Rupture, Piles, Fistula, All Rectal Diseases

Rectal diseases are the least trouble to cure of any we treat, especially if they have not been neglected or badly treated for so long that the diseased region has reached a stage where removal is necessary to establish a healthy connection. While rectal diseases are aggravating and painful and very debilitating, temporary relief can be accomplished quickly, though constant treatment, frequently from two to three months, is necessary in nearly all severe cases to effect a complete and lasting cure. Simple piles we cure in one treatment of 20 minutes.

The success we make in treating rectal diseases comes from observation and practice that has been a repetition of successes. We have gathered ideas and followed the lines of practice of leading rectal specialists, which has prepared us to render satisfactory service to many rectal sufferers who have heretofore been disappointed in taking treatment.

RUPTURE—We cure without surgery in shortest time possible.

Blood Poison---

SKIN DISEASES, SORES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ITCHING, BURNING AND DISCOLORATION OF THE SKIN.

Blood poison is either specific or nonspecific. If specific it has arisen from contagion (catching) or by the transfer of poison virus, and it is occasionally inherited from parents, in which case it often appears in the form of scrofula, eczema or similar affections. The nonspecific form is ordinary skin disease, sores, ulcers, and eruptions, which are due to the blood becoming laden with impurities from the whole system getting out of gear so that poisonous matter accumulates. Don't allow the poison to be locked in your system. Have it eliminated, the components of the blood repaired, the tissues restored, and your whole system cleansed so that you will always have pure flesh and blood, and robust health. Our method for treating the blood has accomplished all this for many who had despaired of a cure after having been deceived by specialists who had given them "look-up" remedies in order to have them believe they were cured when the outward signs had gone. Make it your business to see us and satisfy yourself that we do not offer you, and would not, something that is deceptive and will do you harm in the end.

STRICTURE---KIDNEYS, BLADDER, PROSTATIC, GLEET, INFLAMMATION AND ALL URINARY TROUBLES COMMON AMONG MEN PERMANENTLY CURED.

REMEMBER—One visit to our office is necessary before beginning treatment.

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WOMEN'S TRADE UNIONS

Effectiveness Shown by the Shirt Waist Girls' Strike.

What They Do and Stand For—Part Played by

Women's Trade Union League.

(By Alice Henry, Editor of Woman's Department, Union Labor Advocate).

You have all heard of the strike of the Forty Thousand, when the shirt-waist girls in New York and Philadelphia left their machines in the depth of winter and stayed out till the employers accepted their terms.

Why did they strike, when it was so hard for them? That was what the public asked. That was what some employers asked, too, when driven to distraction by silent machines and unfilled orders. The answer of one little Jewish girl was to the point. "How can you live," said her former employer, "if you won't come back to work?" She said slowly in her queer, formal English: "I lived not much on 49 cents a day."

Would not you strike too, if you had 49 cents a day, if you were fined a day's pay for being five minutes late; if you were charged for a worn-out preserfook, if you had to pay for power to run your employer's machine?

These were the conditions which the words of one girl, "I am tired of talking, let us do something," changed from an ordinary petty dispute to a struggle of national importance.

Sympathetic Strike. This girl is typical of the finest material of the strikers. She is a young Russian Jewess, not yet out of her teens who had in her own country a good schooling. She herself did not strike because of personal hardship, but because many of her sister workers were paid so poorly and treated so badly.

It was at this stage that the New York Women's Trade Union League was of such service. It more than any other one body brought this story before the public and linked together socialists, suffragists, lawyers, clergymen and society women, to raise money to keep this enormous body of workers from starvation, to enroll the girls in the Shirt Waist Makers' union, to rent halls in which they could meet, to provide sick-cases in English, Yiddish and Italian, and to aid in drawing up agreements as fast as employers were willing to make terms.

Thus organized and thus expressed the restless dissatisfaction of the girls was focused on certain simple clear de-

mands and these in the end were gained.

A 52 hour week.
A limit to night work.
Increased pay and a contract with each shop drawn up by the union.

The Strike of the Forty Thousand a mirror of conditions common in the life of working girls. The part taken by the Women's Trade Union League is typical of that which the organization is beginning to play in the lives of our young girl workers.

League Accomplishes Results. It is but six years since the league began its work in Boston. The national headquarters are in Chicago and the president is Mrs. Raymond Robins. She is fired with a religious enthusiasm for the welfare of the young working girl. There are now local branches in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Springfield (Illinois), and Philadelphia, Cleveland, and other cities are coming in line.

The league is an expression of the mother spirit of the women of this continent, watching over the young growing girl, helping her to relate herself to her brothers in the labor union and to her sisters who are in the service of the home and the child. Everyone can belong. It is not only a gathering together of women's unions, it provides a fellowship to which can belong the working woman and the woman of leisure and the woman's club anxious to help in bringing about the shorter working day, a wage on which a girl can live, and in hastening the time when all dangerous machinery will be protected and every factory well lit and ventilated. Anywhere and everywhere the man or woman who wants to see the precious gift of the girlhood of each generation conserved as carefully as the forests or the waters can help by joining.

It is a wonderful training school for its members. The inexperienced work girl and the woman who has never had to earn her own living come into touch with some of the wonderful personalities who, under the prosaic title of business agent, are helping other working girls to know their own powers.

A Forceful Lesson.

Here is how one business agent, Me-

linda Scott, handled a situation that the unprotected young factory worker has to face often. A little Polish factory girl was insulted by a foreman. She complained to the superintendent, but was told it must have been her own fault. She sent to the owner of the factory a registered letter and obtained the official receipt. No reply was forthcoming. Melinda Scott, as business agent, was now appealed to. She went straight to the superintendent and told him she would call "Shop" within 15 minutes if this foreman was not made to publicly apologize. The employer was telephoned for. He came in his motor and within the 15 minutes the foreman was asked for an explanation he could not give. "Very well," said the employer, pointing to Miss Scott, "you do as she says and apologize."

The foreman did what was asked, and the same day revived his walking papers.

Could church or priest have preached a more forceful sermon on morality? (Exclusive service Survey Press Bureau.)



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